

Richard Nixon Presidential Library
White House Special Files Collection
Folder List

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
65	11	n.d.	Letter	To: Dorothy From: RN re: "Attached are stories on the Prussion booklet." 1 pg.
65	11	10/18/1962	Newspaper	Los Angeles Herald-Examiner article titled "GOP Says Demos Make book an Issue." 1 pg. Not Scanned.
65	11	n.d.	Newspaper	Unidentified newspaper article titled "Wyman Accuses GOP on Red-Link Booklet." 1 pg. Not Scanned.
65	11	10/08/1962	Newspaper	Los Angeles Times article titled "Top Democrats Attack Nixon's TV Statements." 1 pg. Not Scanned.
65	11	10/18/1962	Newspaper	Los Angeles Herald Examiner articles titled "Charges Truth Distorted, Chotiner Answers Democrats," and "Wyman Charges A Hoax." 3 pgs. Not Scanned.
65	11	n.d.	Newspaper	Unidentified newspaper article titled "Blasts GOP, Demo Brand of Anti-Commie Book." 1 pg. Not Scanned.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
65	11	n.d.	Letter	From: Ron re: "Attached are the stories on the Democrats for Nixon CDC pamphlet." 1pg.
65	11	10/19/1962	Newspaper	Los Angeles Times article titled "Brown Picture Fakes Blamed on Nixon Aides." 2 pgs. Not Scanned.
65	11	n.d.	Newspaper	Unidentified newspaper article titled "GOP Repudiate 'Fake' Photos of Gov. Brown." 1 pg. Not Scanned.
65	11	n.d.	Newspaper	Unidentified newspaper article titled "Demos Charge GOP Booklet Smears Brown." 1 pg. Not Scanned.
65	11	03/05/1961	Brochure	California Democratic Council Convention Report. 28 pgs. Only Cover Scanned.
65	11	n.d./n.d./1960	Report	California Democratic Council 1960 Issues Conference "U.S. policy and Our Atomic Future --Policy Statement--." 3pgs.
65	11	n.d./n.d./1960	Report	California Democratic Council 1960 Issues Conference "Agriculture --Policy Statement--." 3 pgs.

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65	11	n.d./n.d./1960	Report	California Democratic Council 1960 Issues Conference "Water and Power -- Summary Report." 2 pgs.
65	11	n.d./n.d./1960	Report	California Democratic Council 1960 Issues Conference "Water and Power -- Statement of Policy." 2pgs.
65	11	n.d./n.d./1960	Report	California Democratic Council 1960 Issues Conference "U.S. Policy and Underdeveloped Nations -- Summary Report." 3 pgs.
65	11	n.d./n.d./1960	Newspaper	California Democratic Council 1960 Issues Conference "U.S. Policy and Underdeveloped Nations -- Policy Statement --." 2 pgs.
65	11	n.d./n.d./1960	Report	California Democratic Council 1960 Issues Conference "Human Rights Policy Statement." 5 pgs.
65	11	n.d./n.d./1960	Report	California Democratic Council 1960 Issues Conference "Economic and Governmental Problems -- Policy Statement --." 3 pgs.
65	11	n.d./n.d./1960	Report	California Democratic Council 1960 Issues Conference "U.S. Policy and Our Atomic Future -- Summary Report --." 5 pgs.

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65	11	03/03/1961	Other Document	California Democratic Council Convention Santa Monica Civic Auditorium Speech. 11 pgs.
65	11	n.d.	Brochure	Titled "Pat Brown and the CDC." 4 pages.

Dorothy

Attached are the stories on the Prussion booklet.

Tom



CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL

Barbara Double
Convention Secretary

CONVENTION REPORT

INCLUDING CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS AS AMENDED TO MARCH 5, 1961
AND
POLICY STATEMENTS ADOPTED BY THE 1961 CDC ISSUES CONFERENCE

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL

1960 ISSUES CONFERENCE

U. S. POLICY AND OUR ATOMIC FUTURE

--POLICY STATEMENT--

PUBLIC HEALTH ASPECTS

The atomic age has brought great hopes and great fears. The hopes center largely around the availability of vast sources of energy and the many uses of radioactive isotopes. The major fear is the fear of a devastating nuclear war. But even the peaceful uses of atomic energy have inherent hazards both for persons employed in nuclear industry and for the general public.

In the field of public health we recommend the following:

The federal government should continue to maintain control of nuclear fuel and radioactive isotopes under its present licensing system, and should insure adherence to safety standards. The contemplated transfer of part of this authority to the states we do not consider contradictory to this basic principle. Research on radioactive waste disposal should be stepped up in anticipation of future disposal requirements.

The US Public Health Service should be responsible for establishing radiation safety standards, in consultation with the National Committee on Radiation Protection, and should cooperate fully with the International Commission on Radiological Protection.

In California, a state agency should be empowered to monitor all radiation sources and to make and enforce recommendations to improve safety measures.

The CDC heartily approves a transfer of responsibility to the USPHS for interpreting and reporting on radioactive fallout to the public, with the advice and counsel of the National Advisory Committee on Radiation. In addition, we believe that all interested groups and agencies that desire to collect or interpret data should be encouraged to do so and to publish their findings.

PLANNING FOR CONVERSION TO A PEACETIME ECONOMY

The challenge that democracy must not only accept but welcome is peace.

Billions for defense are not a prerequisite to either peace or prosperity. It is true that thousands of jobs (for example, in San Diego, 80% of factory workers) today depend upon defense industries. But what of disarmament? These persons can be given gainful peacetime employment only if America undertakes adequate and timely planning to that end.

The American economy is capable of spectacular peacetime achievements in elevating not only the American standard of living but that of the whole free world. We in the California Democratic Council assert the urgency of preparing now.

The planning should occur at all levels of government. Leadership should lie with the federal government - but to date that leadership has been sadly lacking under President Eisenhower. California, on the other hand, under the leadership of Governor Brown, has already initiated serious studies of the conversion problem.

Given conversion as a planned process, the billions of dollars now spent on defense would be freed for the advancement of peoples' well-being at home and abroad. A lowering of taxes for low-income groups should be an immediate goal of the program; equal in priority should be new expenditures for public works and U.S. aid to underdeveloped countries (with attention given in the latter case to the use of the United Nations.)

MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC POLICY

To relieve world tensions, avert a nuclear war, and achieve general accord on disarmament, the U.S. must continue to seek universal agreement on a cessation of nuclear weapons tests. Although the public-health hazard of fallout is important, the political considerations in testing are vastly more important. With the goal of a controlled world-wide ban on nuclear tests, the U.S. should be more flexible in the current negotiations at Geneva. Our suspension of nuclear weapons tests should be proclaimed on a year-to-year basis as long as negotiations proceed.

These Geneva negotiations should be immediately expanded to bring in other major powers, specifically including France and mainland China. All nations should be invited to adhere to any subsequent agreements.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL

1960 ISSUES CONFERENCE

AGRICULTURE

--POLICY STATEMENT--

American farmers, 12% of the population, receive only 4% of the national income. Net farm income is down to the lowest level since the 1930's, down 25% since 1952. The farmer's share of the housewife's food dollar has fallen from 50 cents in 1952 to 37 cents today. Despite inflation, the American factory worker, who earns about \$2.12 an hour, can buy more food with an hour's work than ever before, and he and his fellow American are the best-fed people in the world. The average American worker spent 48% of his earnings for food in 1929 and only 26% in 1958.

We condemn the Eisenhower-Nixon administration's farm program as the most costly failure in American history. Secretary Benson has spent more than all the previous secretaries in the last 100 years. Yet, while parity never fell below 100 during the period from 1942 to 1952, since 1952 it has dropped steadily, at the rate of 3% annually, from 100 to 77.

A comprehensive, long-range farm program for the 1960's must be developed to restore and stabilize American farm income, reduce the cost of the Government farm program, and, at the same time, strengthen the position of the United States throughout the world.

The goal of such a program should be the improvement of the living standards of all the people, including the farmer, the working man, the consumer and the farm worker. We suggest a broad program with four objectives:

1. A full fair share of the nation's income for the efficient family-size farm.
2. An abundant supply of helpful common nutritious foods for the consumer at fair and reasonable prices.
3. Wages for agricultural workers that will provide a standard of living equal to that of workers having comparable responsibilities in non-agricultural industries.

4. Using our agricultural and industrial productive capacity, the source of our country's greatest strength, to promote world peace, under the United Nations, by establishing a world food reserve to fight want and hunger.

To achieve these ends, we recommend at the Federal level:

1. Adjustment of supply to demand in specialities and non-perishables.

We recognize that wasteful overproduction is not in the public interest. A program must be developed that will stop adding to surpluses. National legislation, producer-controlled, should be passed that will give farmers the same bargaining power as the non-agricultural sector of the economy. With a self-help program, under the democratic process, farmers could adjust production to meet the market demand at prices reasonable to the consumers, and farmers could regulate quality, promote and advertise their products, and carry on production and marketing research.

2. Credit

A long-term production credit at reasonable interest rates is needed to protect the family-sized farm.

3. Minimum wage.

An extension of the national minimum wage law to cover all farm workers is needed.

4. The new Democratic national administration should, and we know will, protect and encourage farm cooperatives, and expand agricultural markets through full utilization of the food stamp plan, of Public Law 480, and of Section 32 funds.

We believe that our State Department of Agriculture should seek to improve our farmers' bargaining strength and thereby raise the level of return on the investment, management and labor contributions by our efficient family farms, by the following means:

1. Encourage the formation of genuine farm cooperative to enable farmers to share in the profits from marketing and processing of farm products and the supplying of farmers with goods and services.

2. Encourage and assist the adoption of farm marketing orders and agreements to regulate quality and quantity, increase consumption through research and promotion programs, and increase trade confidence by smoothing out the flow to market of farm products.
3. Encourage the adoption of a "Wagner Act" for agriculture to protect the farmers' right to bargain collectively in selling their produce.
4. Encourage anti-trust legislation to prohibit retailers from assuming control of the production and processing of an agricultural product in order to drive down the prices.
5. Combat the expansion of top-down vertical integration by promoting cooperatives, bargaining associations, state and federal marketing orders and agreements, adequate credit facilities, and anti-trust legislation.
6. Encourage zoning legislation to prevent our agricultural lands from being driven out of production by the imposition of city-level land tax rates.
7. Give vigorous support for adoption of a state water plan to provide agriculture with necessary water.
8. Assist our farmers to obtain national measures where measures are required on a national scale to achieve equality for agriculture.

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CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL

1960 ISSUES CONFERENCE

WATER AND POWER

--SUMMARY REPORT--

There was almost unanimous agreement that a statewide water program is necessary now.

There was virtual unanimity of opinion that the State has a responsibility to assume leadership role in water resources development.

The opinion was expressed that water distribution within a service area should be locally controlled. In addition, some concern was expressed that Federal programs might be endangered.

There was general agreement that the Burns-Porter Act will not have a substantial effect upon fish, wildlife, and recreation, but that much more emphasis on these aspects should be given through separate legislative action.

The opinions expressed within the groups concerning public power preference were not unanimous. However, it was recognized that the project will ultimately be a net consumer of power. For this reason, it was generally agreed that the power produced should be sold at market value.

For this particular bond issue the existing public power preference providing for a public agency preference in cases of equal bids was deemed sufficient. Concern was expressed lest sale at market value become a precedent in other projects which might develop surplus power.

The utility concept was generally considered to be satisfactory, as it tends to ensure that facilities will be built only when and if the output from the facility is demanded. All groups did not feel that they had sufficient information to determine the adequacy of this policy.

The majority view was that the County of Origin and Watershed Protection statutes would not be impaired by the Burns-Porter Act and need no strengthening.

The majority opinion was that the Burns-Porter Act explicitly eliminates any possibility of contract impairment which might otherwise result from the Supreme Court decision in Mallon vs. City of Long Beach, and that the act permits adequate additional contracts for the purpose it contemplates.

Some felt that the Burns-Porter Act provides adequate guarantees for additional water as required for satisfactory operation of the Delta Pool. Others, however, felt additional specific legislation is required.

There was general agreement that the program appears to be financially feasible. Some fear that its feasibility might be impaired unless large landowners purchase water for all their acreage. It was pointed out, however, that ultimate purchase by metropolitan areas will dispose of the necessity of participation by large landowners as an element of feasibility.

All groups appear to be in general agreement that all policy problems cannot be solved now, but expressed desire to expedite their solution as soon as possible. This need not necessarily be before the bond issue is passed, but statements of policy in advance are desirable on as many matters as possible to help secure passage of the bill.

Most groups endorse the water program, anticipating adequate safeguards from the legislature and administration in contract and other policy determinations. Many felt that "unjust enrichment" was a proper subject for social and tax legislation, rather than for legislation dealing with water alone. All groups reaffirmed the Democratic Party's traditional stand against unjust enrichment and land monopoly.

Two groups, after vigorous discussion, concluded that they could not agree as to the best specific means of attacking the problem.

A substantial minority felt strongly that legislated safeguards are necessary before the water program is voted upon by the electorate, but all groups that voted on the issue endorsed the Governor's water program.

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CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL

1960 ISSUES CONFERENCE

WATER AND POWER

--STATEMENT OF POLICY--

1960 CDC Issues Conference

1. We believe that the future economic development of the State of California is dependent upon adequate development of our statewide water resources. Only immediate and positive leadership by our Democratic Administration, supported by the people of our State, can assure such development.
2. We commend Governor Brown and the 1959 Legislature for their giant step forward in the adoption of a California Water Plan, and the Burns-Porter Act (SB 1106), thus finally ending a decade of sectional disputes and Republican confusion over needed water development. We urge the passage of the Burns-Porter Act water bond issue in November.
3. Since this statewide water development program will require substantial power to carry water over the Tehachapis, and since this program shall be a net consumer of power, we feel that the electric power generated under this program, which will be for sale, must be sold at market prices in order to further assure the program's financial feasibility. Preference to public agencies in the sale of power under existing State law must prevail.
4. We reaffirm the traditional opposition of the Democratic Party to unjust enrichment and land monopoly. We therefore approve the price differential set forth in the Statement of Principles issued by Governor Brown, and we strongly urge continued study to find further effective means (including social and tax legislation) to discourage land monopolization and to prevent unjust enrichment.
5. We recognize that the present and anticipated population growth of California demands a statewide program that is both economically sound and financially feasible. We feel that the Burns-Porter Act represents such a program to be put

into operation. The passage of the water bond issues this November will be a fundamental step in this progress. We urge all Democrats and all Californians to unite in support in this crucial bond issue.

6. We pledge ourselves to the continued search for constructive and imaginative solutions to the complex problems of unjust enrichment, federal participation, public power preference, recreation development, conservation of fish and wildlife, and the many other areas of controversy inherent in the adequate and equitable development of our State's water resources.

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CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL

1960 ISSUES CONFERENCE

U.S. POLICY AND UNDERDEVELOPED NATIONS

--SUMMARY REPORT--

We recognize the impossibility of creating a peaceful, stable world without dealing realistically with the economic, political, and social expectations of the underdeveloped nations. The search for political freedom and national independence is accompanied by vigorous struggle to achieve a better life. As Americans, proud of our heritage, we vigorously support the aspirations of these peoples.

Our objective is to promote stability, peace and dignity of man, and through our aid promote the economic development of underdeveloped nations. We accept a moral obligation to assist our fellow man. We realize that our enlightened self-interests are served by raising others' living standards, and by creating new wealth through creating new markets and new sources of raw material. We believe that the accomplishment of these goals will also create a climate in which democratic institutions can develop. We support the separation of military and economic aid.

While some discussants felt that the cold war added to the urgency for constructive action by our country, most believed that the development of an effective program of aid for underdeveloped nations would ease world tensions and make possible further steps toward a stable peace.

The issues of world peace and the armaments race cannot be separated from the creation of aid to underdeveloped nations. A disarmament agreement (with proper safeguards) would free funds for economic assistance. As arms expenditures decreased, more production could be devoted to capital goods for export to underdeveloped nations.

The problems of economic development require long-term planning. Stop-gap programs and annual commitments make impossible an adequate attack on the problem and are wasteful and inefficient. Such measures make impossible the most effective utilization of aid by the recipient nations.

We support programs of technical assistance, training and the interchange of technical knowledge.

We support the establishment of a United Nations University system.

It was felt that our foreign-aid program should provide funds for additional education exchange programs, as well as provide more opportunities for peoples of the underdeveloped countries to study in their own lands.

While assisting in the industrialization of the newly emerging nations, in the preservation of national customs and character in the newly emerging nations, a program of mutual cultural exchange should be instituted, so that we may better understand the cultural values of these nations, as well as they ours.

Capital investments is the key to closing the gap between the high living standards of the so-called advanced nations and those that are striving to move ahead. Massive programs of capital investment are needed. In particular, we support a program of long-term, low-interest loans. We strongly urge the utilization of United States food surpluses as part of crash program not only to correct famine conditions wherever they exist, but as a means of economic development.

Both public and private investments are necessary. Given the enormity of problems faced by underdeveloped nations, we recognize the importance of U.S. government funds for health, capital investment, and education. Concern was expressed over possible reactions to exploitive private investment, and there was general agreement that government guarantees should share the risk of private non-speculative investment.

We strongly believe that most aid programs should be channeled through UN agencies or regional associations. The cooperation that this would entail between industrialized and underdeveloped nations would increase the effectiveness of the programs and would also help remove foreign aid from the sphere of cold war competition. We also believe that bilateral programs, effectively planned and administered, can serve a useful function.

Increased effectiveness of UN policing functions would reduce the need for military appropriations by emerging nations, and free resources and man power for more essential needs. While some of us feel a continuing need for military aid, we deplore present major emphasis on this aspect of the total aid program.

The American people should be better informed of the importance of foreign aid. A majority felt that getting credit for aid was relatively unimportant. While there was no general agreement on the need for a foreign-service academy, all favored better training for the men and women who represent our country abroad.

The majority held that the U.S. should mainly consider humanitarian values when giving aid, although we must develop a long-range program which accords with the realities of international politics, world opinion, and our own self-interest. Where our aid can alleviate human misery, it should go to a country, whatever its form of government. A strong minority felt that no military aid should be given dictatorships, although definition of purely military aid was difficult.

Our aid should be accompanied by adequate supervision by trained, capable people who can evaluate the results and assist the recipient in making the best use of it.

It was the consensus that US tariffs should be lowered to enable underdeveloped countries to earn foreign exchange. The U.S. should explore commodity stabilization agreements with those countries with one-crop economies.

We were against the "Buy America" policy and similar restrictions.

The U.S. should become a permanent member of GATT. Reciprocal trade agreements are desirable and we should broaden the use of the President's powers in this sphere. Tariff revisions should be downward, with the ultimate objection of free trade.

A massive, intensive program of research on the economic, social and political aspects of U.S. policy toward the underdeveloped nations is urgent. This project should be designed to educate our policy-makers to emerging needs and requirements.

Our discussion made us realize more fully the tremendous problems faced by the underdeveloped nations. Our country has not paid enough attention to foreign aid. A dedication to budget balancing has prevented adequate action. We have substituted programs of military expediency for those that would encourage long-term, self-generating growth. We are confident that a Democratic Congress and a Democratic administration will meet their responsibility to the American people with a progress that will also meet our obligations to humanity.

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CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL

1960 ISSUES CONFERENCE

U.S. POLICY AND UNDERDEVELOPED NATIONS

--POLICY STATEMENT--

To promote a peaceful and stable world, and to support the aspirations of the peoples of the underdeveloped nations, we urge the following program:

1. Work for a disarmament program which will permit resources now committed to armaments to go into development of the underdeveloped nations.
2. Plan for the long-term, not year-to-year projects.
3. Expand our programs of technical assistance, training, and interchange of technical knowledge, including information and materials relating to population control where requested by underdeveloped nations.
4. Establish a United Nations University system.
5. Increase student exchange programs, and supply some funds for students in their own countries.
6. Institute a cultural exchange program between the United States and other peoples.
7. Undertake a massive capital investment program, both public and private, including long-term low-cost loans.
8. Furnish U.S. surplus foods to the hungry abroad.
9. Channel aid to underdeveloped nations primarily through the UN and regional associations.
10. Make government guarantees of private non-speculative foreign investments.
11. Increase the use of UN security forces to safeguard the emerging nations, so as to reduce their need for armaments.
12. Reduce the emphasis on military assistance in our foreign aid program and clearly separate military from economic aid.

13. Promote public awareness of the necessity of foreign aid.
14. Improve the training of our career diplomats and make the career more attractive.
15. Consider the needs of the people of a given country, and not the character of its government, as the primary test in granting aid.
16. Maintain adequate supervision to assure achievement of the objectives of aid.
17. Refuse to establish any "Buy America" policy, work to lower tariffs, and explore assisting countries with one-crop economies by signing commodity stabilization agreements with them
18. Join the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs as a permanent member, and broaden the reciprocal-trade agreement powers vested in the President.
19. Establish a massive program of research on what would be the best U.S. policy on the underdeveloped nations.
20. Elect a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President to carry out these policies.
21. Because education is the key without which other aid cannot have a lasting effect, primary emphasis should be placed on measures to see that all the people of the world have the knowledge necessary to make their own wise decisions as to the political and economic forms which best suit their needs.

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CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL

1960 ISSUES CONFERENCE

HUMAN RIGHTS
POLICY STATEMENT

The right to vote by all citizens must be protected. To accomplish this, civil rights legislation must be strengthened by:

A. Requiring local voting records to be preserved for three years or more, and providing for federal inspection of such records.

B. Providing for federal registrars where local registrars fail to perform their duties, and providing for policing of election practices by federal referees or federal marshals.

C. Providing for uniform registration standards in all the states and elimination of arbitrary standards based on "interpreting" the constitution or involved literacy tests in the English language.

D. Eliminating the poll tax.

E. Providing heavy criminal penalties for interfering with registration or voting by any qualified citizen.

F. Permitting the Civil Rights Commission to apply directly to Federal Courts for enforcement of subpoenas.

G. Restoring voting rights to felons who have completed their sentence.

DISCRIMINATION:

All remaining vestiges of discrimination in California must be eliminated. We favor establishment of a California Human Rights Commission, separate from the present California Fair Employment Commission, charged with elimination of discrimination based on race, creed, color, or any other factor, in the fields of housing, public accommodations and services, education, and other areas. The California Fair Employment Commission should have its powers broadened to include discrimination in employment based on age,

sex and physical handicaps. We urge the federal government to adopt and enforce a similar non-discriminatory policy in all areas, and in particular those areas where tax money is involved.

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES:

The House Un-American Activities Committee should be abolished.

In order to protect the rights of individuals in all legislative investigations, and to insure that due process is observed, we recommend that all witnesses have right to counsel and cross-examination of witnesses.

We recommend further that there should be a statute of limitations governing the time during which individuals can be brought before investigating committees for specific matters. Investigations of treason and sedition should be handled by governmental bodies other than legislative committees. Secret committee sessions should be eliminated. Publication of names of subpoenaed witnesses should be prohibited. No committee should investigate in areas infringing freedom of thought, speech and association.

All legislation inhibiting powers of the Supreme Court in the field of civil liberties should be defeated.

LOYALTY OATHS:

All state and federal non-disloyalty oaths should be abolished, including the oath.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OUR POLICE IN RELATION TO INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES:

Our policing agencies should not utilize wiretapping, which is an invasion of privacy; use paid or unpaid informers without confrontation by the accused; conduct illegal searches such as search without warrant, or search with a warrant issued for another purpose, or such practices as involuntary stomach pumping; or rousting.

Police powers should not be extended and individual rights infringed even in narcotics cases, because police powers will not solve the narcotics problem, which is basically an economic, medical and psychiatric problem.

The vagrancy code should be re-examined, and arrest records should be expunged where arrest did not lead to conviction.

Police should not discriminate against members of minority racial or religious groups.

Police practices should be improved by:

1. Establishing higher standards for police--including psychological testing.
2. Better education of police in human relations and on the Bill of Rights and individual freedom.
3. Full racial integration of police forces.
4. Establishing citizens committees or commissions (state or local) to "watchdog" the police and receive complaints.
5. Extending and strengthening the Public Defender system.
6. Enacting a federal anti-lynch law.

PENAL ADMINISTRATION:

The goal of penal administration should be prevention of crime and rehabilitation of the offender.

The money, personnel and facilities necessary for the program should be provided. One approach to prevention of crime is the early identification, through the schools, of disturbed children, and the provision of the best possible treatment at early stages.

Capital punishment should be abolished. Parole systems should be improved, and a program of re-education and employment provided for those offenders able to return to society. All offenders should be kept removed from society until they are rehabilitated - recognizing that some never are.

STANDARDS FOR THE COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY, INCLUDING PUBLISHING, T. V. & RADIO:

Present governmental controls relating to pornography and obscenity are adequate. Progress in development of higher standards must come about not through greater government controls and

ensorship, but by the acceptance of greater responsibility by industry and improvement of standards in the home and in the schools. In addition, more public and private support should be given to non-profit and educational T. V. and radio, and other similar activities aimed at developing yardsticks of good taste and higher standards of educational and cultural programming in the mass media. More attention must also be given to some sex education in the home and schools.

EDUCATION:

The improvement of our educational program at all levels must become the highest priority goal in our society. To accomplish this goal, we recommend:

A. A program of federal aid to education, including financial assistance for both school construction and teachers' salaries.

B. Expansion of state and national scholarship programs, and more emphasis on counseling and special programs for both gifted and retarded children.

C. Elimination of practices which lead to discrimination in educational opportunities, including quota systems based on race, religion and origin; inadequate counseling; and gerrymandering of school districts.

D. Expansion of junior colleges as suggested by Governor Brown and implementation of the Governor's plan for higher education.

E. Lowering of the percentage of vote required for passage of school bonds.

DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION IN HOUSING:

We propose strengthening the present housing discrimination law and making it enforceable through a commission similar to the F. E. P. C.

Licenses of real estate agents and brokers who discriminate in the sale of housing should be revoked. State and federal non-discriminatory programs of low-cost housing, particularly in connection with urban renewal and slum clearance, should be increased. Direct federal loans at low interest rates for low-income housing should be instituted.

There should be increased emphasis on educational programs for our communities aimed at combating discrimination.

HEALTH:

Every American is entitled to adequate medical and hospital care. In order to accomplish this we recommend adoption of either a state or federal health insurance plan available to every person desiring such coverage. To meet the particular needs of the aged we endorse the principles of the Forand Bill now before Congress.

We recommend repeal of the requirements that relatives be forced to support their indigent and aged relatives.

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CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL
1960 ISSUES CONFERENCE

ECONOMIC AND GOVERNMENTAL PROBLEMS

--POLICY STATEMENT--

Consumer Interest Problems

We regard the consumer as the foundation of the American economy. We are therefore determined that a new emphasis be placed upon the protection of his rightful interests.

In the past, the U. S. recognized the need for governmental regulatory agencies to protect those rightful interests. We maintain that the effectiveness of these agencies has been subverted by present administration's calculated indifference to their consumer responsibilities. The attitudes of Republican appointees in these agencies has consistently favored the positions of those interests supposedly being regulated, always at the expense of the consumer. We demand the appointment to all regulatory agencies of persons genuinely concerned with the real goal of consumer protection.

We deplore the refusal of the administration to provide adequate funds to enable the regulatory agencies to fulfill their obligations to the consuming public. We demand that the Administration seek sufficient budgetary appropriations for its regulatory commissions to enable them to successfully carry out their missions.

The growth of administered pricing has created abnormally high price levels on many goods. We call for the extension of anti-trust laws to deal with this evil practice of monopoly and near-monopoly industries. We further call for the strict enforcement of anti-trust laws by the Justice Department.

We believe that a reappraisal of the effect of fair trade laws will demonstrate that they too create artificial price levels, and that these laws should now be repealed.

The field of adequate medical care has long been neglected to the detriment of the American public. We call for the passage of the Forand bill at this time and look to the eventual establishment of universal national health insurance.

We take pride in the accomplishments of Governor Brown and the Democratic Legislature in creating the office of Consumer Counsel and in the passage of the Unruh Bill regulating retail credit installment sales. We urge further progress by establishing a federal office of Consumer Counsel, and in the field of credit, the clarification of laws regarding usury and the passage of statutes requiring any interest bearing contract to bear its true interest rates in plain terms.

In housing we insist on better availability of F.H.A. loans at a reasonable rate of interest, and the elimination of hidden discounts. We favor extension of state aid to supplement the financing of private housing.

In recognizing the vast need for better consumer education for the purpose of self-protection, we encourage and endorse the establishment of consumer associations and study groups to better prepare the buyer for the marketplace.

We specifically encourage the formation of more consumer cooperatives and we call on Democrats in California to use the ones that exist.

Finally, we recommend to the Board of Directors of the California Democratic Council that it establish a consumers' committee to be organized in every congressional district for the purpose of mobilizing public opinion and rendering research assistance to the office of state Consumer Counsel and other organizations active in the field of consumer protection.

Inflation Problems

As Democrats, we are determined that the resources of our nation shall be used in order to advance the welfare of all Americans. This goal can best be realized by economic growth, full employment and an equitable distribution of the fruits of the Nation's productivity. Preventing inflation is likewise a part of these broad economic aims, for spiraling prices affect all consumers adversely, bearing most harshly on the needy-aged living on savings or fixed incomes, and low-income families. It is our contention that a combination of specific legislation, such as increased Social Security benefits, provision of medical care for the aged, and similar measures, along with fiscal policies designed to stimulate the growth of the economy, will help in minimizing these problems.

The Republican Administration has, on the other hand, pursued a policy of fiscal and monetary restraints which have impeded the expansion of the economy. By pursuing an alleged anti-inflation policy of high interest rates ("Tight Money") the Administration has in reality helped enrich banks and other financial institutions while creating hardships and insecurity for vast numbers of American workers and small business owners. This has not only caused difficulties for potential purchasers of homes, automobiles, and other major consumer goods, but also for local and state governments in obtaining their own necessary financing.

This Republican Administration has deliberately neglected to provide necessary social services by falsely implying that to do so would cause uncontrolled inflation. We maintain that the increased productivity necessarily a part of an expanding economy can and will create the income whereby such public services as schools, roads, health and education can be provided. Moreover, this same increased productivity will lay the basis for the increase in wages necessary to absorb industry's expanding output.

Economic growth can be further stimulated by some readjustment of the tax base; we propose the following:

1. Avoidance of further consumer taxes.
2. Increasing the personal income tax exemption.
3. Raising the tax rate on capital gains.
4. Eliminating the oil depletion allowances.
5. "Plugging" other flagrant tax loopholes.

America's economic problems today cannot be brushed aside by such empty platitudes as "Balanced Budgets" and "Holding the Line on Wages."

Only policies which are consciously tailored to bring about an expanding economy will be successful in raising living standards while holding the price level relatively stable.

##

U. S. Policy on fallout and nuclear weapons testing

A large majority of the delegates approved the transfer of responsibility of the USPHS for collecting and interpreting of data on fallout and reporting the results to the public with the advice and counsel of the National Advisory Committee on Radiation. In addition, all interested groups, agencies and institutions that desire to collect or interpret data should be encouraged to do so and to publish the results so that all views may be heard. Five per cent (5%) of votes were cast in favor of returning the predominant role in this field to the AEC, and several sections felt that the AEC should not be removed from this field entirely.

In general, in the field of fallout data collection, interpretation, and reporting, much distrust of the AEC was expressed, chiefly because the delegates felt that the AEC's chief function was in the weapons field and that it had a vested interest in understating the hazards of fallout from weapons tests.

The delegates voted unanimously that we should continue to seek a universal agreement on the cessation of nuclear weapons tests and that such a test ban could be the first step towards lessening of world tensions and achievement of general disarmament. There was almost equally strong sentiment that unrestricted testing of nuclear weapons made a nuclear war more likely. Although important, the public-health hazard of fallout was considered less important than the political considerations. It is highly significant that no delegate supported further weapons tests. Several sections said that this should not preclude peaceful atomic explosions conducted under international auspices. However, several delegates feared the possible hazard level of such controlled explosions.

Sixty per cent (60%) of the delegates felt that the U.S. should be more resolute in its will to achieve a worldwide agreement and more flexible in its negotiations for a test ban in Geneva. An almost equal number felt we should extend a moratorium on nuclear weapons testing on a year-to-year basis while the negotiations proceed. Forty per cent (40%) of the delegates believed we should continue to press for "foolproof" controls in a test-ban agreement. Five per cent (5%) favored a recess of the negotiations until the problem of detection of small underground explosions can be solved.

In the event the Geneva negotiations deadlock, 65% of the delegates felt that the U.S. should unilaterally suspend nuclear weapons test indefinitely. About half of this number favored a U.S. moratorium on nuclear tests as long as other powers (the Soviet bloc) do not test. Four delegates believed that the U.S. should conduct underground tests of small strategic weapons. Thirteen delegates (five per cent) voted in favor of the U.S. resuming tests of nuclear weapons at our own convenience. Two sections suggested that the entire matter be placed before the United Nations.

Planning for Conversion to a peaceful economy:

Strong convictions were expressed, with near unanimity of opinion, that serious study and planning should be undertaken immediately to prepare in detail for the conversion from a heavily military to a peacetime economy. It was suggested in a number of groups that the National Peace Agency proposed by the Democratic Advisory Council should also assume overall responsibility for this economic planning, and that the Democratic Party should stimulate progress toward this goal by calling a national conference of consumer, labor, industry, scientific, and governmental representatives to outline the steps needed to develop a peacetime economy.

A large majority of the delegates would assign the basic responsibility for economic planning to the federal level of government, with state, local and private agencies cooperating closely within the national program.

Almost all delegates agreed that responsibility for such items as studying the extent of local reliance on defense industries, preparing priority lists for public projects, and planning for redevelopment should be shared appropriately by all levels of government.

General agreement was expressed that defense-contract awards should be based upon competitive bidding where possible, with one of the requirements being a demonstration of the firm's readiness to convert to peacetime production.

All discussion sections recognized the exciting opportunity for social progress through the freeing of the billions of dollars we now devote annually to arms appropriation. In general, the reallocation of the savings to the following programs were recommended: Increased U.S. aid to underdeveloped nations, increased expenditures in public works, and lowered taxes for low-income groups. In two sections, stress was laid upon channeling of foreign aid through the United Nations.

Military preparedness and national security:

A bare majority of delegates felt that our present strategy of deterrence rather than ensuring our security, would eventually result in war. A large minority felt that the current policy dangerously increases -- rather than alleviates -- world tensions. A few (32 of 242) felt that the present policies are acceptable. Strong sentiment was expressed in some of the groups that our best security rests upon moral and economic strength, rather than military power.

With respect to proposed changes in the present defense programs, more people favored reduced expenditures on both missiles and conventional forces (72 to 62 respectively) than favored increased expenditures on these (19 and 18). Many delegates (about 60) referred instead, to proposals for peacetime alternatives and to the importance of competent statesmanship rather than simple reliance on armaments, for defense.

The "Nth Power" Problem:

An overwhelming majority of delegates registered their opposition to the President's proposals for our distributing nuclear weapons to allied nations.

Fallout shelters and civil defense:

About half of the delegates felt that a shelter program is virtually worthless as a measure of civil defense, with another large minority characterizing it as undesirable. Only 41 of 204 voting found shelters to be either necessary or desirable. There was no sentiment for a state-administered shelter program.

Disarmament proposals:

On the question of serious intent on the part of the Soviets regarding disarmament agreements, a small majority of delegates expressed the opinion that the Russian proposals are part serious, part propaganda, but indicative of willingness to compromise. One-fourth of those voting thought that there was no question that the Russians were serious, while a few (14 in each case) felt that their proposals were either not very serious or pure propaganda.

A large majority of delegates indicated their belief that the present U. S. policy on disarmament is inadequate, with a considerable minority opinion that our policy actually impeded efforts toward world disarmament. Only one vote expressed approval of the present policy.

With respect to nations which should be included in disarmament or test-ban agreements, 184 of 423 felt that all nations should be invited to adhere to any agreements; 153 voted for expanding the present Geneva negotiations to include all major powers, including France and China; 86 thought that all UN nations should be invited to adhere to such an agreement after it had been reached.

A majority (171 of 250) stated that US policy should work for total worldwide disarmament. Forty-two felt that partial reduction in arms should be the goal while 37 thought that such efforts should be confined to test bans and safeguards against surprise attacks.

Throughout this portion of the discussion, many groups lamented the by-passing of the UN in these negotiations.

U.S. Policy on World Peace and its enforcement:

An overwhelming proportion of those voting indicated their fear that there is grave and increasing danger of accidental thermo-nuclear war.

With respect to the most important immediate steps for the U.S. to take to lessen the likelihood of war, a majority indicated a desire to maintain present levels of military strength but to increase our emphasis upon non-military efforts; about one-third suggested that we counter the Russian peace propaganda with a dramatic gesture of slashing our military budget; while only 9 of 180 voted for an increase in our military strength.

As to the basic policy toward world law which the U.S. should adopt and proclaim as its long-term guiding principle in the continuing search for peace, all discussion sections rejected statements in the agenda which expressed opposition to world law or which suggested that any nation could safely rely for national security on the military strength of itself and allies or the UN. Sentiment was definitely in favor of our supporting the creation of enforceable world laws in the limited field of universal disarmament and war prevention.

FOR FLAT AM'S RELEASE, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1961. . . . I am proud to be here tonight. I am proud to share this head table with great national and state leaders of our Democratic Party.

But ^{the} deepest pride I feel tonight is in you--the officers and members of the California Democratic Council. I would say to my friend John Bailey, whose task is to mobilize our party nationally, that he is the guest tonight of ^{the} ^{most} effective grass roots party organization in America.

Here are people of strong convictions and strong energies--thinkers who act.

Here are people who have definite ideas about the kind of world in which they want to live and who do something about those ideas. These are idealists who ring doorbells.

Here are people who are Democrats 365 days a year.

CDC has been a political force in this state only since 1953. In that year, California had 111 Republican office-holders--state and national--against only 51 Democrats. Today, eight years later, there are 104 Democrats in office and only 58 Republicans. That's your kind of performance, John Bailey.

But there are still more Republican office-holders than there should be. It is my hope, and that of CDC, that after the elections of 1962 and 1964, the ranks of Republican office-holders in California will be slimmer than the Harvard faculty.

Yes, I am proud to be here tonight and grateful for your demonstrations of support. But I also feel, as you must, a deep regret that after this convention Joe Wyatt will step down as your president.

CDC has had but two presidents--one of its founders, Alan Cranston, from 1953 until 1957, and Joe Wyatt from 1957 until now. Both have served you and the Democratic Party magnificently.

Alan Cranston, fortunately, is just across the hall from me in the State Capitol. His good judgment is always available to me. Although Joe Wyatt will be farther away, I want it to be same with him.

(Whoever this convention chooses to succeed him, will also be more than welcome in my office and my counsels.) But no one can fully replace Joe. I insist that he continue to advise me as long as I am Governor of California. And if I know him--and I think I do--he will always be close at hand when he's needed.

This great turnout here tonight is both a tribute to Joe Wyatt's leadership and further dramatic proof that the Democratic Party in this state was never more alive than it is today.

1961 is an off-year. There are no elections for partisan office--no controversial issues on the ballot. Yet this convention, and other Democratic events preceding it, are generating all the enthusiasm and activity of 1958 and 1960.

This January, CDC held a legislative conference in Sacramento. Its organizers were hopeful that as many as 150 delegates might attend. Instead, more than 400 came to the Capitol on a cold and rainy weekend.

Did I call this an off-year?

Just two weeks ago, the Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee held its annual dinner in tribute to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. A capacity crowd of more than 1700 came to honor FDR and John F. Kennedy, and to welcome John Bailey to California for the first time since he became National Chairman of our Party.

1700! Instead of calling this an off-year, perhaps we should call it the off-and-running year for Democrats in California.

Earlier today, for instance, the women's division of the Democratic State Central Committee held a legislative workshop here. Carmen Warschaw and Marta Holen would have been happy with a crowd of 200. They had more than twice that many.

So what can we credit this great surge of party activity

Foremost, of course, is our man in Washington. { John F. Kennedy

has given us hope because he dares to act. He has given us resolution because he is not afraid to tell us the truth. And he has given us direction because he knows that dead center is a position that invites disaster both at home and abroad.

I am optimistic that under his leadership we can expect relief from the recession that was his bitter inheritance from the Republicans. I am optimistic that under his leadership we can cope with those world tensions that darken all our lives. }

I am hopeful for the future and I believe that most Americans -- and millions abroad -- share my hope. I know Democrats do. And that is one of the reasons this party is driving ahead.

Here in California we have still another reason for resurgent party activity. We know that the next two years will be rough, tough ones in California politics.

Make no mistake. This state will be the opposition's prime target not only in 1962 but in 1964. And not just because it will be the largest of the 50 states by then. We are the New Frontier. We left dead center two years ago.

California has shown the nation that a Democratic administration can and does provide a better and more secure life for more people and still maintains fiscal responsibility.

Let us look at the record briefly.

When we Democrats took over the state administration just two years and two months ago, we were the party of hope for more than 15 million Californians. The hopes were many and the hopes were high.

There was hope among our minorities that we could give them fair employment safeguards. We have done it. And now a Republican legislator proposes that we abolish the FEP Commission as an economy measure. I don't think we will. I think we'll move on to reduce discrimination in housing instead.

There was hope two years ago in the thirsty areas of our state -- north and south -- that we could end decades of wasteful stalemate and give California a water plan equal to our destiny. We have done it. And I want to thank CDC again for its endorsement and vigorous support of that great project.

There was hope among our workers that we could increase unemployment and disability payments to decent levels to assist both individuals and the economy in times of national economic distress. To our great comfort, at this time, we have done that too.

As we looked at pockets of economic distress in our state last month, it was clear that we had to do more, not less. We decided people were not going hungry in California if we could help it -- and we have acted and we are helping.

Just this week, 55,000 California families have started drawing extended unemployment benefits one month ahead of the rest of the nation.

Some \$2 million dollars a week is now going to needy families despite a Republican State Senator who told those families that they ought to simply, and I quote, "tighten their belts".

We have also allocated an extra \$30 million dollars to speed up local school construction and stepped up highway and other public works construction in the areas hardest hit by the recession.

While a handful of partisan and ambitious Republican leaders were trying to distract the people with irresponsible demands for tax cuts, we Democrats were moving, and we are still moving, to take care of unmet needs -- to help the elderly and the infirm, to improve our educational structure and to create new jobs for our exploding population.

So now, a Republican Assemblyman proposes that we abolish our Economic Development Agency, which is working to bring new industries to California.

He also proposes that we do away with still another Democratic first for California -- the Office of Consumer Counsel, which protects the public from illegal and unreasonable selling practices.

This, I guess, is his substitute for a positive Republican program which is totally lacking at this session.

What of the other hopes of 1959 that are realities today?

We have gotten rid of cross-filing, restoring an important degree of integrity to California politics. And CDC deserves much of the credit for that. It was your first legislative goal at your organizational meeting in Fresno in 1953.

We have made more money available for schools, for highways and for medical care.

Yes, the record of achievement is long. But there were, and are, other hopes to which we are still responding and will continue to respond until they, too, are met.

There is hope among our young that we can give them a constantly higher standard of education. There is hope among our older citizens that we can give them better health, a more secure life and the dignity they deserve.

If we have done much, there is still much to do. But in order to keep our present programs on a solid fiscal base, we have had to postpone others. We have had to operate on priorities.

Not everyone will agree with those priorities. But don't interpret delay as neglect. I can assure you that we are moving as rapidly as we can -- within the limits of sound financial planning -- to meet the most urgent needs of California.

Most of you are veterans of the campaign of 1958 and can take pride, as I do, that our first two years in office have made a difference.

Not since Hiram Johnson's first term -- almost half a century ago -- has California taken such giant liberal strides. The high hopes of two years ago have been met. Responsible liberalism is no longer merely the political platform on which we stood. It has become a set of practical policies by which we live.

But if this is a time for viewing the past, proudly, it is also a time for viewing the present and the future, realistically.

A Democratic victory in 1962 will demand the best in all of us. And it will need all of us. If we cannot match the millions of dollars the Republicans will spend in this State to hold back the New Frontier, we can match and overwhelm them in numbers. And that, of course, suggests the happy word -- unity. I shall have more to say on that later.

But first let me warn you that the battle already is joined. It is being fought in Sacramento. It is being fought in every precinct of every county in California.

I know that responsible opposition is the heartbeat of our two-party system of government.

And I am glad to note that there are a number of Republicans in Sacramento who remember that responsibility is just as important as opposition.

But I challenge the Goldwater mentalities whose voices drown out those of their more sensible colleagues in Sacramento these days to behave like sensible lawmakers instead of heedless demagogues.

I challenge the Shells and the Leverings and the Party's other press release leadership to come out from behind the mimeograph machines and help us deal with the real needs and real problems of California.

I challenge them to stop thinking only in terms of the 1962 election campaign, and to start thinking in terms of solving today's problems today.

For the time being, they should leave it to their professional master-minds in the paid political propoganda mills of San Francisco and Los Angeles to plug away with the long term program to divide the Democrats, to downgrade Brown, to disperage our Party's great record.

XXXXX
There will be plenty of opportunity later for election year insults and viewings with alarm, for worrying about Mr. Nixon's future or his lack of one. *XXXX*

This is the time to write some good and useful programs into law.

While the Republicans have no program of their own in Sacramento, much of the Democratic program is now before the State Senate and Assembly.

Believe me when I tell you that enactment of that program is important to everybody in this State. It is also important to you as Democrats. Despite the opposition, it is the basis of the record of achievement we will take to the voters in 1962.

What are some of our major proposals?

We propose to simplify the present confusing system of teachers' credentials and require that teachers have a college major or minor in the subject they teach.

We propose to give special educational advantages both to the child who learns quickly and to the child who learns slowly.

We propose to give the elderly, the blind and the infirm a cost-of-living welfare increase that they may feed and house themselves decently in this time of rising costs.

We propose a major modification of the relatives' responsibility law, so that a man with a family will not be compelled to furnish support until his monthly income exceeds \$1,000.

We propose to extend the benefits of medical care for the aged to chronically ill persons who have incomes of less than \$2,000 a year but who do not now receive old age assistance from the State. This new action will be financed by the new Federal medical care program, passed last year. At the same time, we urge enactment of the new and broader program advanced by President Kennedy.

We propose a realistic new look at total disability so that a number of truly disabled and needy persons who are now disqualified will become eligible for State assistance.

We propose that the State provide funds to encourage wider development of community centers and other facilities to give more meaning to the lives of aging citizens.

We propose to extend our laws against discrimination in housing.

We propose to label pre-paid health insurance plans to be certain the policy-holder knows in advance what he's buying. And we propose to outlaw the sale in this State of health insurance policies that do not give a fair return.

We propose an appropriation of \$115,000 to strengthen local community health services for our migratory workers. The shocking health conditions under which they live have long stood as a matter of shame in our prosperous State.

We propose to improve voting and vote-counting proceedings. And to set up a proper study of Senate reapportionment. In that connection, I want to commend you for taking a position against Proposition 15, which was not a workable approach to reapportionment.

We propose to require complete disclosure of all funds spent for all issues and all candidates in all elections. I am hopeful you will endorse this measure during your discussions on election reforms.

We are proposing, also, a Bill of Rights for Juvenile offenders to give them the same Constitutional protection that is given adults in our courts.

We are proposing still further improvements in unemployment compensation and disability benefits.

We are proposing harsher penalties for narcotics offenders -- particularly the peddler, who now finds the profit worth the risk. Only last week I sent to the Legislature my own program for combating the narcotics menace in California. It is an effective program but it does not yield to those extremists who would throw civil liberties out the window. We are not going to punish the many to prosecute the few.

In your CDC policy discussions tomorrow and Sunday, you will go into many of these legislative proposals in depth. I am confident you will find them worthy of both your endorsement and support.

And I, and your Democratic legislators and Constitutional officers want your support. I am asking you to take our program to your friends, your neighbors, your co-workers and to your Democratic club meetings.

Don Rose, and his staff at the Los Angeles County Central Committee, are doing an excellent job of this. They have written a summary of the Democratic proposals now before the Legislature. They are reproducing it by the thousands and putting it in the hands of the voters.

As you well know, this is how things get done. The people know what they want. We've got to let them know we have what they want.

I tell you now that our highest hope of victory -- at this legislative session and at the 1962 elections, is a working, unified Democratic Party with a record of achievement and a program for the future.

And ^{by} unity I don't mean a rigid party structure in which there is no latitude for disagreement. Nor do I mean a party which draws its leadership always from a single faction in that party.

Political Philosophy
14
X E D O - 9 -

Unity, in its best sense, is a joining of many. Our strength lies not only in numbers but in the broad range of convictions we represent.

We have disagreed among ourselves in the past. We will disagree in the future. And I say that's good. When we stop arguing we're in trouble.]

But there is a point at which we must say to each other: Disagreement must not become division. A difference over how to do a good thing must not stop us from doing it. A difference on one issue must not stop us from moving forward together on those issues on which we do agree.

Over the next two days, CDC will take positions on issues ranging from education to narcotics to foreign policy.

There will be those who won't like some of the positions you take. You can expect to be brought under attack, as you have been in the past.

But I say that when we Democrats aren't under attack by the opposition, we had better ask ourselves what we're doing wrong.

Most of the current Republican bombast, bluff and bluster is coming from a handful of would-be candidates for high public office. Each is trying to grab center stage for himself.

43 ["But don't let their present confusion confuse you. Should Mr. Nixon take the plunge again, the Republicans will support him all the way. They will spend a fortune here. They will flood us with Goldwaters. They will wage a costly and vigorous registration drive. And the extremists among them will attack all things Democratic."]

They are going to be rough to whip. And to do it, we will have to achieve a greater unity than the Republicans can achieve.

[The California Democratic Council is important to that unity. And, as a working arm of the party, it is essential to success.]

~~John Phil~~ 14
~~xcbe~~

[In case anyone doubts where I stand, just let me say this. I have signed up, \$100 check and all, as a "Champion of CDC." I meant it. I want this organization to flourish and grow. I want to help it and I want to help protect it.]

I know, for instance, that there has been some conversation that pre-primary endorsements are bad.

Well, as I look around me and see what good taste the CDC has shown in endorsing and electing candidates, I'm afraid I can't agree.

I don't think there is any serious intention of legislating away your right to speak your mind on candidates at this session, and I don't think there should be.

As I said before, unity is the key to Democratic success and achievement of Democratic programs.

For the most part, I am very pleased with what the Democratic Party has achieved in California under the present system, and I see no good reason for change.

In closing, I want to add only this. (We have a common cause-- the knowledge that our Party holds forth the highest hope for this state, for this nation and for this world.)

In recent weeks I hope you have felt as I have, that a new tide is rising--that there is a renewal of promise and purpose in our national and international life.

Yes, I am hopeful for the future. I know that America will not only move but will move ahead. And I am confident that we in California will lead the way as we have in the past.

There is work to be done. We are the people to do it.
Thank you.

**PAT
BROWN
and the
CDC**



The CDC says:

We approve the expressed opinion of the United Nations Ambassador Adlai Stevenson...that recent votes point to the eventual admission of Communist China to the United Nations. It is obvious that only by eventual admission of Communist China can the jurisdiction of the United Nations be extended to it...

March 5, 1961, CDC Policy Statement

The CDC says:

The House Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities should be abolished.

February 14, 1960, CDC State Conference

Pat Brown says:



"I want this organization (CDC) to flourish and grow."

March 3, 1961

Pat Brown says:



"I am a champion of the CDC."

March 3, 1961

The CDC says:

We believe the United States should not increase its military appropriations; in the unfortunate event of a deadlock in the (Geneva) negotiations, the United States should declare an indefinite suspension of nuclear weapons tests, and refer the problem of achieving a worldwide ban to the United Nations.

February 14, 1960, CDC State Conference

The CDC says:

All state and federal non-disloyalty oaths should be abolished.

February 14, 1960, CDC State Conference

Pat Brown says:



"I want to help it (the CDC) and I want to protect it"

March 3, 1961

Pat Brown says:



"The CDC is my strong right arm"

1959

BROWN NOW SAYS *he doesn't agree with five of the stands taken by CDC.*

BUT

He did nothing when the resolutions were adopted; he did not oppose them at the time; he did not repudiate them until now when he is running for re-election.

When a voter wrote to Brown on September 12, 1960, and asked him "Do you as a Democrat, as Governor of our state, honestly and sincerely feel that an organization is your strong right arm which in essence recommends the following: That we abolish the House Un-American Activities

Committee. That Communist China be admitted to the United Nations. That the President review the facts in the Morton Sobell case. That the Post Office Department's censorship powers be restricted. That we do away with loyalty oaths.", he replied as follows:

Your letter of September 12 impugns the motives and loyalty of good Democrats, good Californians and good Americans.

It does so without a single specific allegation of disloyalty.

You are entitled to your opinions, but I don't feel they entitle you to anything else. I do not feel your letter is worthy of a further reply.

Sincerely



EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor

THE CDC WON'T LET BROWN SHAKE IT OFF HIS BACK

Joseph L. Wyatt, Jr., past president of the CDC, on August 9, 1962, wrote "on all of the major issues which concern the state of California in the forth coming election campaign, CDC and the Governor have agreed."

DEMOCRATS FOR NIXON

Z. Wayne Griffin
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Los Angeles, Calif.

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